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verted anthropology into a "picnic-ground." But like most bugaboos Dr Kroeber's psychological bugaboo is a gnome of subjective making. It exists only for him. For whom else is psychology biological? Such a categorical characterization is absolutely adverse to the objective nature of the problems of psychology. This science, which deals with the mind and *all* of its expressions, is *per se* the link between the natural sciences on the one hand and the mental sciences (*Geisteswissenschaften*) on the other. This absolutely unique characteristic of psychology finds its expression in the various methods this science employs. Thus the experimental method in psychology is conditioned by specific physiological expressions of psychic life. But equally justifiable, because determined by other types of expression of the same actuality, is the method of psychological analysis and comparison,—which method is elaborated in the historical *Geisteswissenschaften*.

The relation of "historical anthropology" to psychology is very similar to the relation of psychology to physiology. Modern psychology is inconceivable without physiology. Anthropology has as yet not perceived its relation to psychology with equal clearness. To build a high wall around "historical anthropology", as Dr Kroeber would have it, and to order psychology to stay out, is equally reasonable as to let psychologists lay claim to the brain and forbid the physiologist and anatomist to trespass. Let us remember that in all scientific work there is only specialization, no *métiers*.

As soon as Dr Kroeber will have become conscious of the dogmatism of his biological psychology, all other obstacles towards an understanding must fall like a house of cards. He will recognize the impossibility of building a cloister-wall about history, he will no longer look askance on the psychologically inclined anthropologist as a hybrid form of two distinct crafts, psychology will no longer be a bugaboo—in short there will be complete unison of the "professions" and the "anti-professions."

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NEANDERTAL MAN IN SPAIN: THE LOWER JAW OF BAÑOLAS

It is not generally realized that the first skeletal remains of what is now known as *Homo neandertalensis*, or Mousterian man, were found in Spain at Gibraltar in 1848. This preceded the discovery in the valley of the Neander by nine years. In many respects the Gibraltar skull is still one of the most important specimens of this type of early man.

Although its distinctive characters were early recognized by both Falconer and Busk, the discovery of the man of Neandertal coming at a more opportune time was the first to win and hold the attention of the scientific world; hence for the name of that race we have *Homo neandertalensis* instead of *H. calpicus* (from Calfé, the old name for Gibraltar).

The history of the Gibraltar skull is almost paralleled by that of another discovery in Spain, not near Gibraltar but in the northeasternmost province, Gerona, and near the eastern end of the Pyrenean chain of mountains. Some 23 km. north-northwest of Gerona, the capitol of

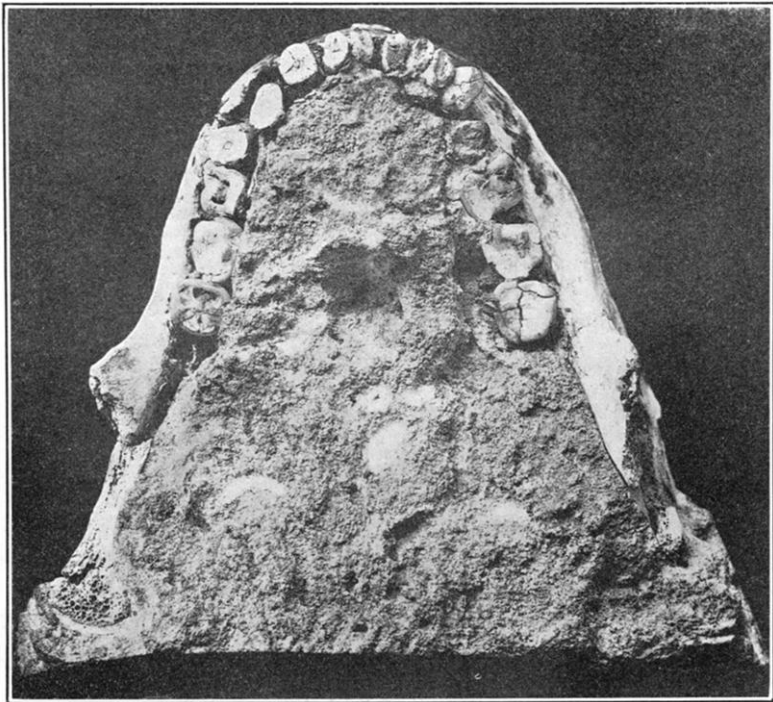


FIG. 128.—Lower jaw of Bañolas. After Hernandez-Pacheco and Obermaier.

the province of the same name, in the center of a depression lies the lake of Bañolas, now only a remnant of what it once was. Immediately to the east of the southern end of the lake is the town of Bañolas built on travertine beds left by the former greater lake. These rest on early Quaternary red clays and have been exploited extensively for building purposes. The quarry of Don Lorenzo Roura is near the northern limits of the town

in what is called "Llano de la Formiga." Here in April, 1887, he encountered a human lower jaw embedded in the hard travertine at a depth of from four to five meters. Fortunately Roura left the fragile jaw, almost complete, in its stone matrix and turned the block over to a Bañolas pharmacist, Don Pedro Alsius, who undertook the preparation of the specimen by the careful removal of the matrix from the bone. The relic is still in the private collection of Alsius, or rather of his family, for he died early in 1915. Although he published nothing concerning the specimen, Alsius recognized its archaic character. The first printed notice seems to have been that in "Anuari del Institut d'Estudis Catalans," Barcelona, 1909, by Professor Manuel Cazorro. Another note by Professor E. Harlé appeared in 1912 in the "Boletín del Instituto Geológico de España" (Madrid). Now comes an exhaustive study entitled "La Mandíbula Neandertaloide de Bañolas," by Professors E. Hernandez-Pacheco and Hugo Obermaier.¹

On account of its fragile character no attempt has been made to separate the lower jaw wholly from its matrix. Its inner surfaces are

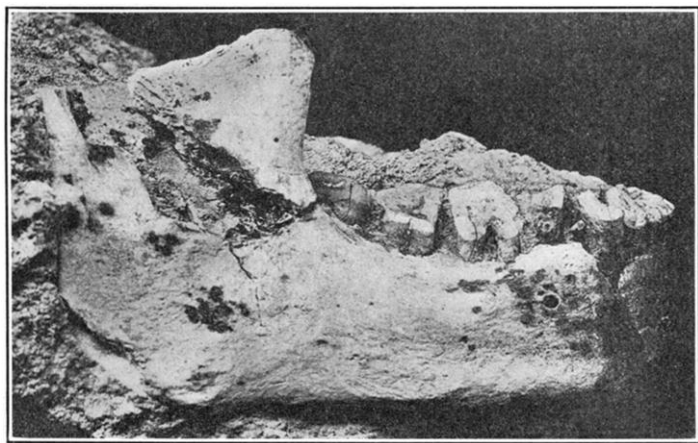


FIG. 129.—Lower jaw of Bañolas. After Hernandez-Pacheco and Obermaier.

therefore not accessible. The outer surfaces including a full set of sixteen teeth are laid bare. The bone is of the same color as the matrix and highly fossilized. The right side is fairly well preserved. The condyloid process however is entirely gone. The anterior portion of the coronoid process is nearly complete; but its highest point cannot be definitely

¹ *Comisión de Investigaciones Paleontológicas y Préhistoricas*, memoria numero 6, Madrid (Hipódromo), 1915.

fixed. A small piece is missing from the angle at the junction of the horizontal with the ascending ramus, but its negative is so well preserved by the tufa that the gonion can be determined with accuracy.

The left half of the jaw was broken in seven pieces when discovered. These have been successfully united. But owing to a very early break the whole left half is shoved outward and backward to a slight degree, a defect which cannot be remedied. The left ascending ramus is not in so good a condition as the right. While the coronoid and condyloid processes are missing, the transverse diameter of the latter can be measured because of the tufa negative. Nearly the whole of the condyle lies inside the plane of the outer surface of the ascending ramus if extended, as is the case with the lower jaw of La Chapelle-aux-Saints.

The neck of the condyle is short; the coronoid process, low and blunt as seen in the nearly intact right ramus. The ascending branches are relatively low and broad. The body of the lower jaw is also low but robust. The chin is at least rudimentary if not wholly lacking; the angle of symphysis is 85° , placing the man of Bañolas in the same class with that of La Ferrassie. In some Neandertal examples the absence of chin is more pronounced and the angle of symphysis correspondingly greater as seen in the following table from Boule:

Recent man (individual variations)	57° to 93°
Lower jaw of La Ferrassie	85°
" " of Bañolas	85°
" " of La Naulette	94°
" " G and H of Krapina	99°
" " of La Chapelle-aux-Saints	104°
" " of Mauer	105°
" " of Malarnaud	105° to 110°
" " of Spy	106° to 111°
" " of the Gorilla	105°
" " of the Chimpanzee	115°
" " of the Orang	124°

The lower jaw of Bañolas belonged to a male, who had reached the age of about forty years. Morphologically it falls within the Neandertal group, being the second discovery of this type in Spain. Unfortunately it was associated neither with other skeletal remains nor with artifacts. The travertine and the lower jaw itself are undoubtedly Pleistocene. If not so archaic as the Gibraltar skull, it might well be as old as the remains from La Ferrassie, which were associated with a typical Mousterian industry.

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